



Cross-Cascades Corridor Study Model Development

Peer Review Session

Friday, June 1, 2001

PSRC Conference Room



Agenda

Welcome and Introductions

F. Al-Memar/N. Boyd

9:30-9:40AM

S. Garber

Purpose of Peer Review Session

S. Garber

9:40-9:50AM

Study Background and Context

M. Ford

9:50-10:10AM

Q1: The Model Structure

J.D. Hunt, T. Weidner

10:10-Noon

Choice of Spatial Input-Output

Model Approach

The Land Use Model

The Transportation Model

The Interface Model

LUNCH

Noon-12:45PM

Q2: Calibration & Model Outputs

J. Abraham, T. Weidner

12:45-1:30PM

Q3: Future Scenarios

S. Garber

1:30-1:45PM

Q4: Priorities for Future Model Development/Next Steps

M. Ford

1:45-2:30PM

Other Remarks

Peer Reviewers

2:30-3:15PM

Wrap up

M. Ford

3:15-3:30PM

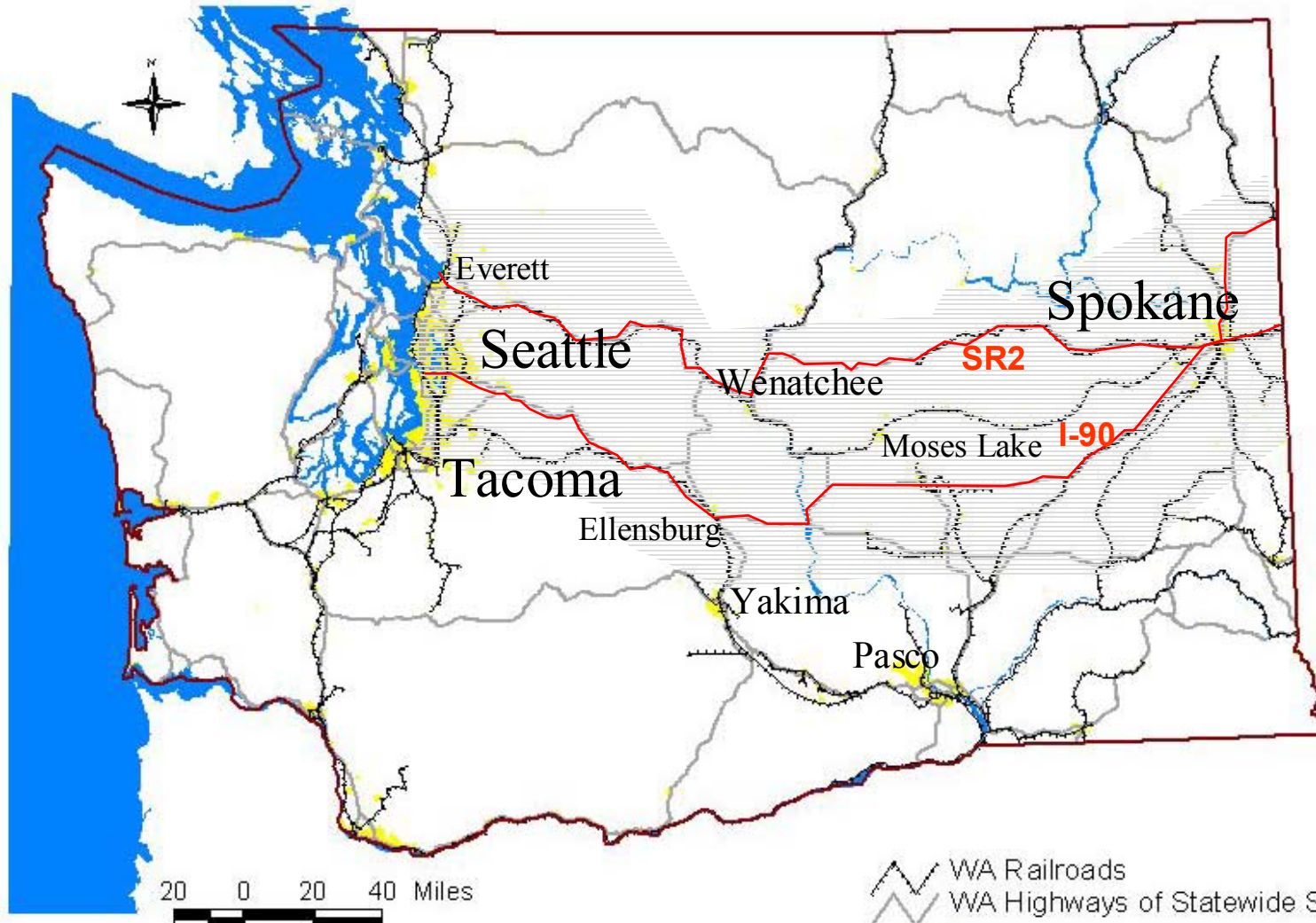


Objective

To provide an independent critical assessment of the model approach, data, analytic methods and assumptions being advanced by the consultant team for the development of an interregional travel forecasting tool. In addition to evaluating the architecture, capabilities, and data needs of the model, the Peer Reviewers will assess the proposed outputs, scenarios, and overall usage of the Cross Cascades Corridor model, and will be asked to provide guidance on the next steps of the model development process.



WA Cross Cascades Corridor



- WA Railroads
- WA Highways of Statewide Significance
- WA Metro Areas



Study Background and Context

- Project Purposes
 - Tool to forecast and analyze travel demand
 - Statewide corridor plan to support WTP
 - Statewide corridor planning process as “template” for future analysis.
- Deliverables
 - Method to analyze statewide multimodal corridors
 - Corridor development plan



Study Background and Context

With selection of Spatial I-O approach
project evolved toward development
and demonstration of method for
corridor analysis

Away from corridor plan *per se*



Model Criteria

- It must be capable of analyzing and estimating demand for *highway, rail, and air modes*.
- It must be capable of producing *interregional forecasts and analyses* across the full length of the corridor.
- It must have the capability to directly *integrate output from other forecast models* in use along the corridor.
- The forecast model developed for the Cross Cascades Corridor must be *applicable and transferable* to other corridors, and be "expandable" for eventual use in analyzing the entire state highway system, as well as other transportation facilities and services of statewide significance (as specified in RCW 46.06.140).



Model Criteria

- It must be capable of providing *6-year and 20-year forecasts*.
- It must utilize the *WTP policy framework* as the principal criterion and scenarios for analysis, with an emphasis on highway congestion relief.
- It must be capable of *producing output in GIS* or other "visually-friendly" and meaningful format.
- It must be *simple to operate, modify and update* by WSDOT staff.
- And finally, something must be *developed within 16 weeks to demonstrate the model on the CCC project*.



Candidate Model Approaches

- Traditional Four-Step Traffic Model
- Trip Tables generated using Maximum Entropy
- Spatial Input-Output
- Micro Simulation
- Linear Programming

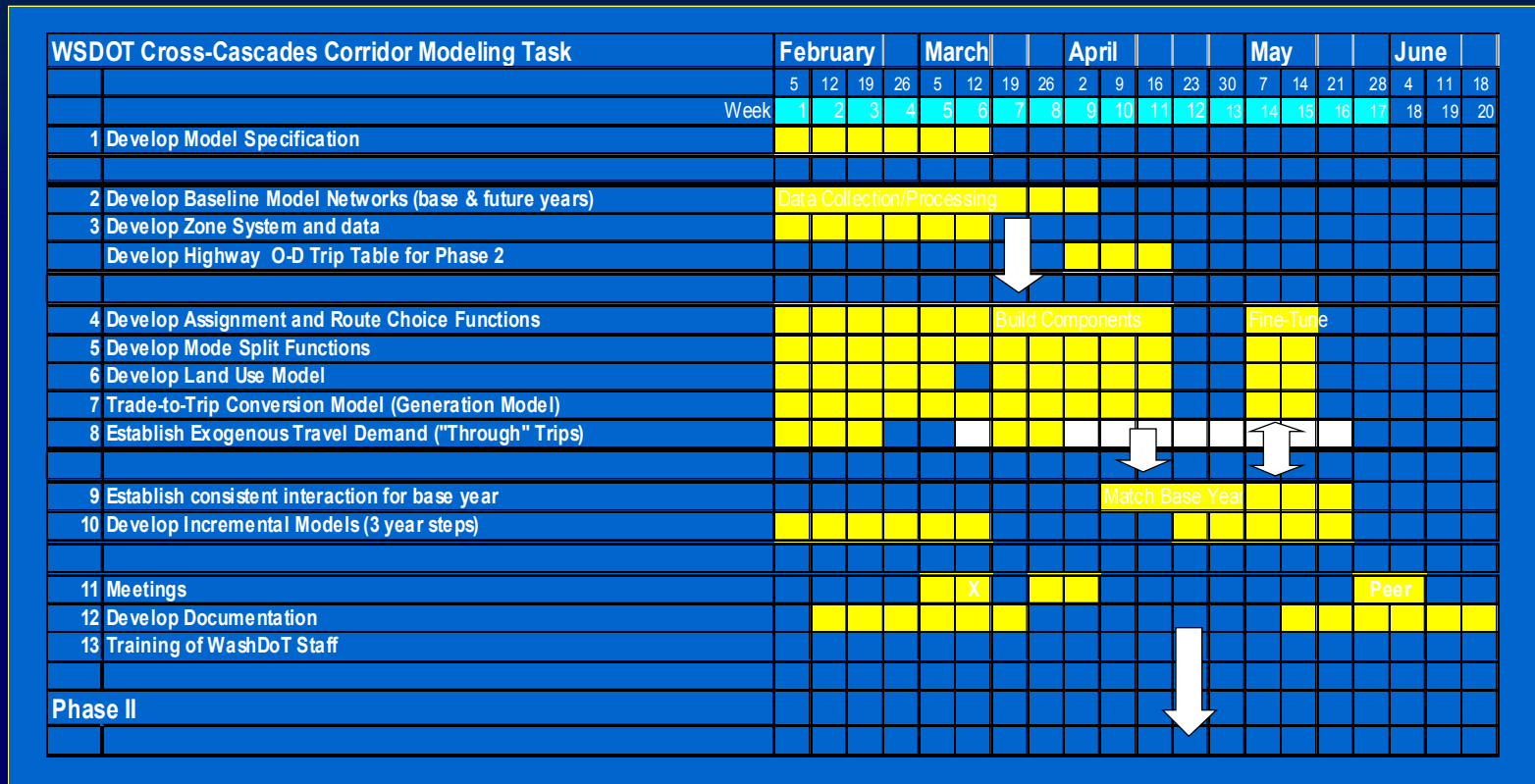


Advantages of the Spatial Input-Output Approach

- Incorporates Land Use
- Dynamic
- Expandable and transferable
- Can borrow data from other sources
- Can build rudimentary model in 12 weeks



Model Development Timeline





Question 1

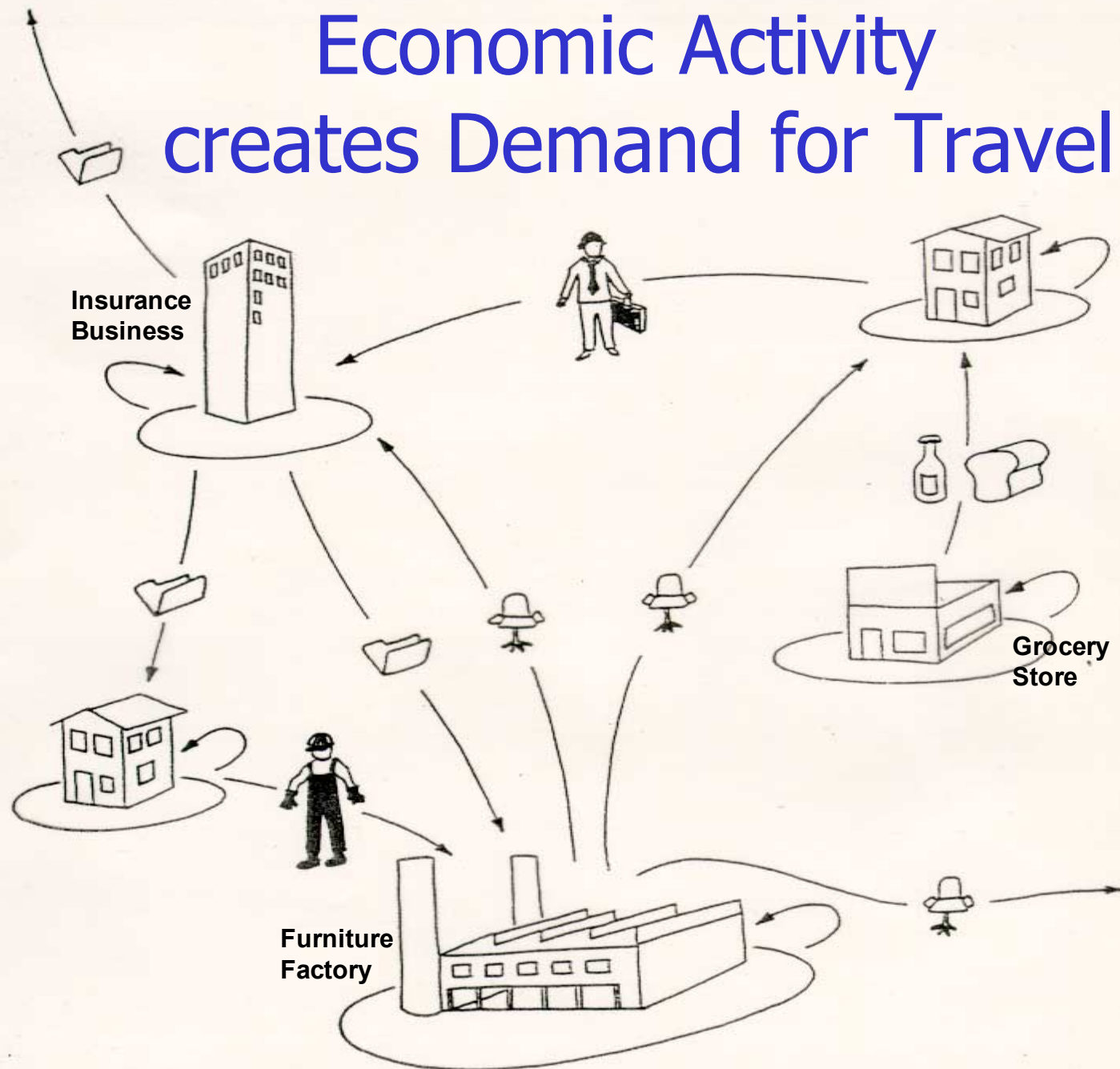
Model Structure and Data Sources



Cross Cascades Corridor Modeling Process

- Framework and Design Diagram
- MEPLAN
- Land Use and Economic Data
- Transport Networks and Costs
- Interface Model

Economic Activity creates Demand for Travel



Economic/Land Use Equations

$$\text{prod}_n^j = \sum_i \text{prod}_{ij}^n$$

where from?

$$\text{Cons}_m^j = \sum_n \underbrace{a_{nm}^j \cdot \text{prod}_n^j}_{\text{consumption of } m \text{ in production of } n}$$

zone j

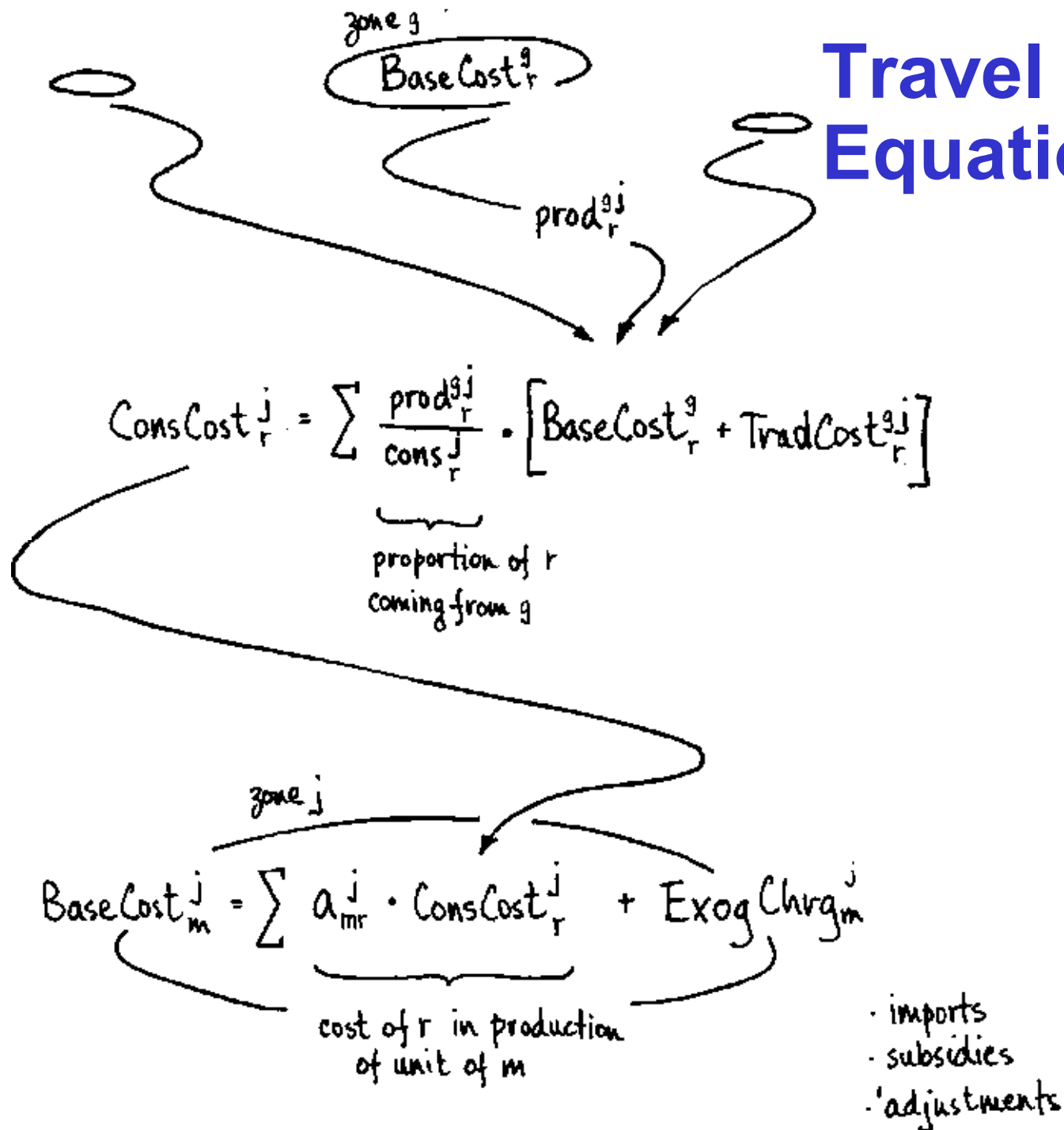
trade dispersion parameter

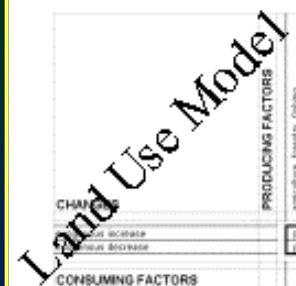
$$-\lambda_m \left[\text{BaseCost}_m^i + \text{TradDut}_{ij}^m + \text{ZSD}_m^i - \text{size}_m^i \right]$$

$$\text{prod}_{ij}^m = \text{cons}_m^j \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda_m \left[\text{BaseCost}_m^i + \text{TradDut}_{ij}^m + \text{ZSD}_m^i - \text{size}_m^i \right]}}{\sum_i e^{-\lambda_m \left[\text{BaseCost}_m^i + \text{TradDut}_{ij}^m + \text{ZSD}_m^i - \text{size}_m^i \right]}}$$

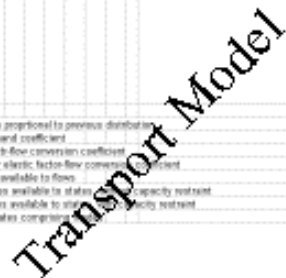
zone i

Travel Cost Equations



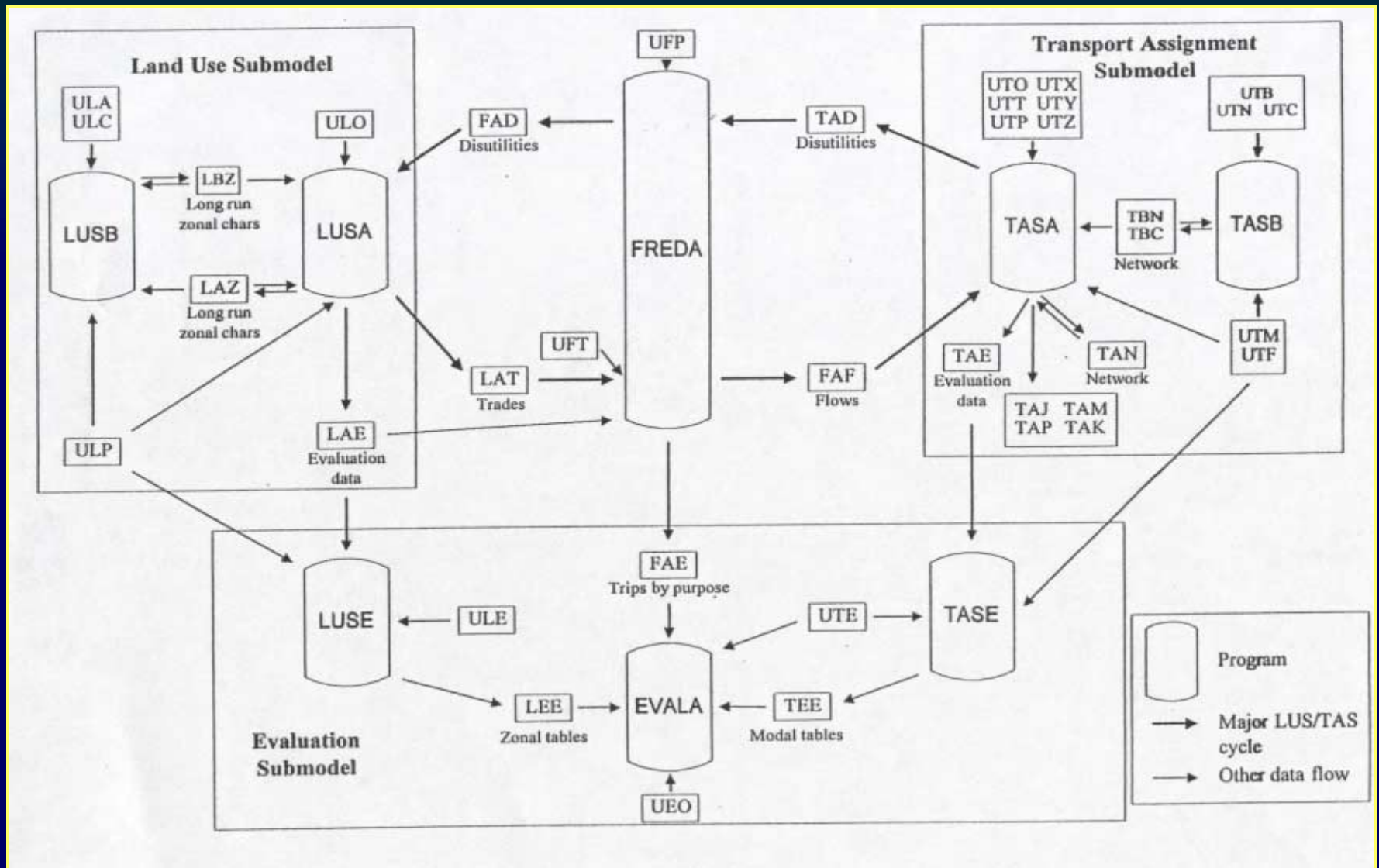


Interface Model





MEPLAN Model





1a. Land Use/Economic Model

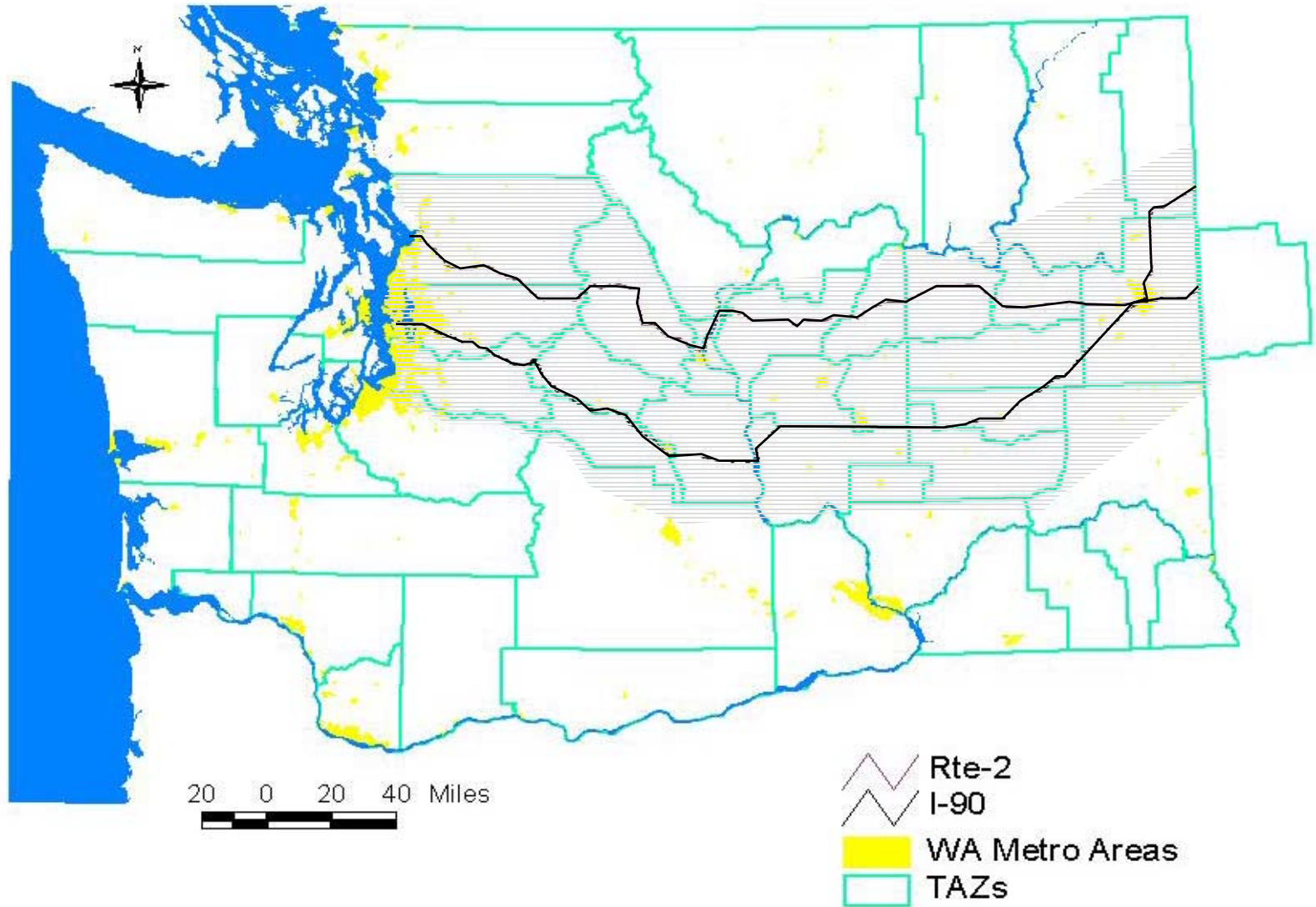


Land Use Model Data

- Factors/Demographic Data
 - 10 Industry Groups- WA LMEA 1998 Employment
 - 4 Household Income Groups - WA LMEA 1998 Population, average HH size, 1990 Census income split
- 61 Zones
 - Internal: 54 in WA, 1 in Idaho
 - External: 3 to cover US, 2 in Canada, 1 overseas
- Economic Coefficients
 - IMPLAN balanced WA Input-Output Matrix
 - Trade flows converted from dollars to employees or households
 - Exogenous Production, statewide from I-O manipulation, allocated to zones based on employment and 1990 census “not in workforce” data

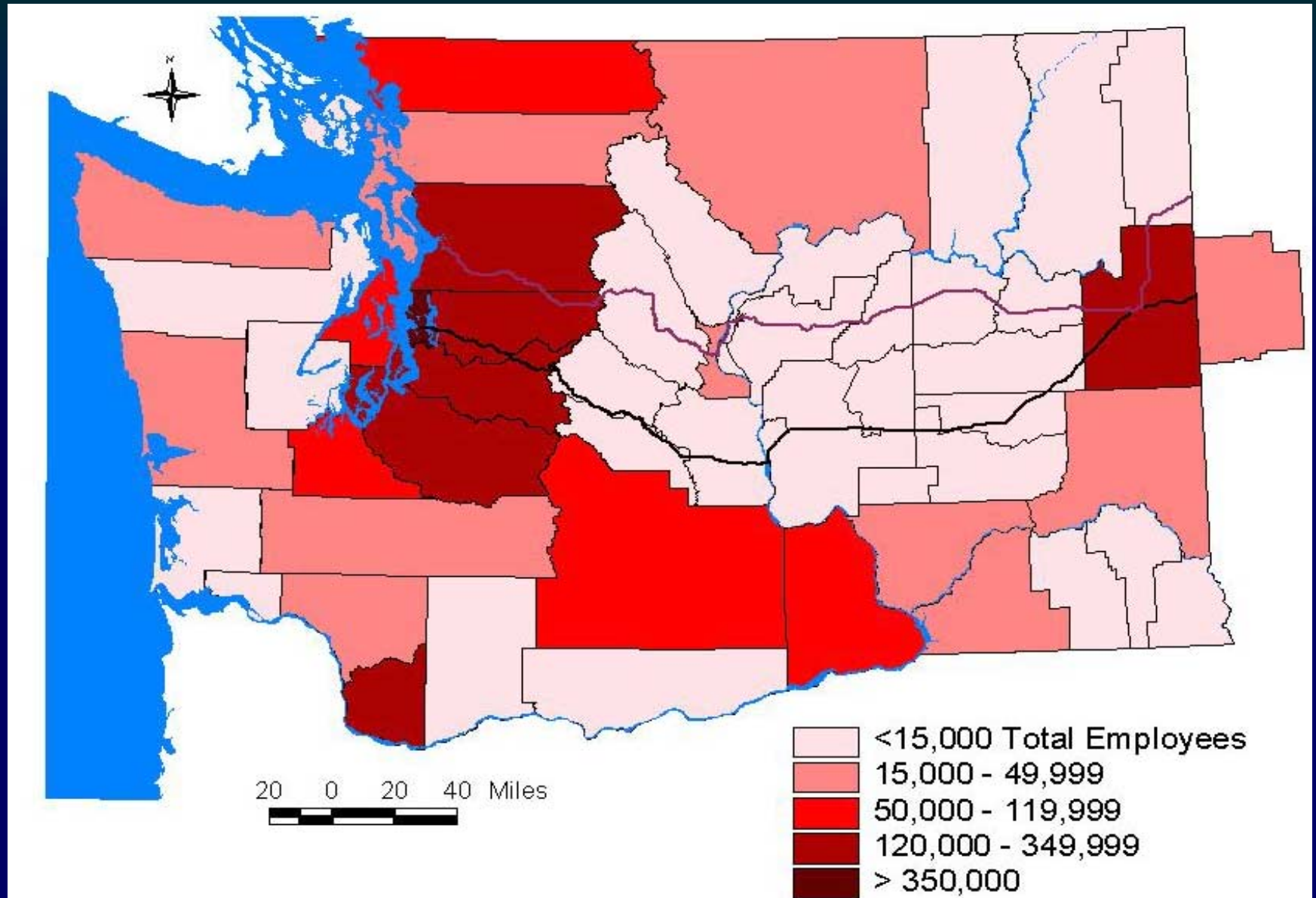


CCC Model TAZs





WA Employment by Zone





Exogenous Production

- **Exogenous Employment:** Employment serving demand from outside WA
- **Exogenous Households:** Households not dependant on WA jobs for income
- **Base Year Exogenous production**
 - Statewide Levels from I-O manipulation,
 - Allocated to zones based on:
 - “Special” concentrated Exogenous Production Employment, with remainder by Employment distribution
 - Exogenous Households allocated using 1990 census “not in workforce” data
- **Future Year Exogenous production**
 - Growth assumed to match WA LMEA statewide growth by industry/household factor



CCC Exogenous Production

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Exogenous</u>	<u>% Exog</u>
Agriculture	122,398	97,432	80%
Mining	3,380	282	8%
Construction	155,869	42,289	27%
Manufacturing	407,455	185,695	46%
TCPU	145,334	59,150	41%
Wholesale Trade	163,227	15,759	10%
Retail Trade	506,920	28,023	6%
FIRE	143,288	47,205	33%
Services	761,001	233,870	31%
Gov't	501,340	229,043	46%
(\$0-15k)HH Income*	640,496	340,219	53%
(\$15-30k)HH Income*	544,471	127,394	23%
(\$30-50k)HH Income*	692,507	84,940	12%
(\$50+)HH Income*	595,022	54,754	9%
Imports	-	16,160	



1b. Transport Model



Flow Types

- 4 Personal passenger (commuter, shopping, visit friends & relatives, and recreation/other),
- 2 Business passenger (services and business promotion),
- 3 Freight (low, med, high Value to Weight),
 - Low Value/Weight = $< \$3000$ per ton
 - Med Value/Weight = $\$3001-5000$ per ton
 - High Value/Weight = $> \$5000$ per ton
- 2 External truck trip types (external-external, external-internal)



User Modes

- Air freight
- Rail freight
- Heavy truck freight
- Medium truck freight
- Air passenger
- Amtrak (rail passenger)
- Coach (bus passenger)
- Private auto
- Work auto



Passenger Fares

Mode	Terminal Cost	Minimum	Constant	Distance Rate (\$/person-mile)
Coach	NA	\$5	\$5.53	\$0.0874
Amtrak	NA	\$5	\$5.47	\$0.1348
Air Passenger	All SEA GEG Externals	\$40	\$54.68 -\$22.51 -\$11.32 +\$33.88	\$0.0777

- \$15.00/hour personal value of time



Freight Rates

Mode	Terminal Cost	Distance Rate (\$/ton-mile)	
		Range (Including terminal costs)	Assumed
Work Drive/Light Truck	\$0	\$0.04 - \$0.10/ton-mile \$1.25-2.50/mile	\$0.10
Medium Truck	\$20.50		\$0.08
Heavy Truck	\$25.63		\$0.10
Rail Freight	\$37.50	\$0.02 - \$0.04/ton-mile \$2.20-2.73/mile	\$0.03
Air Freight	\$70.00	\$4.90-7.50/ton-mile	\$3.00

- \$18.80/hour work drive
- \$16.50/hour commercial driver

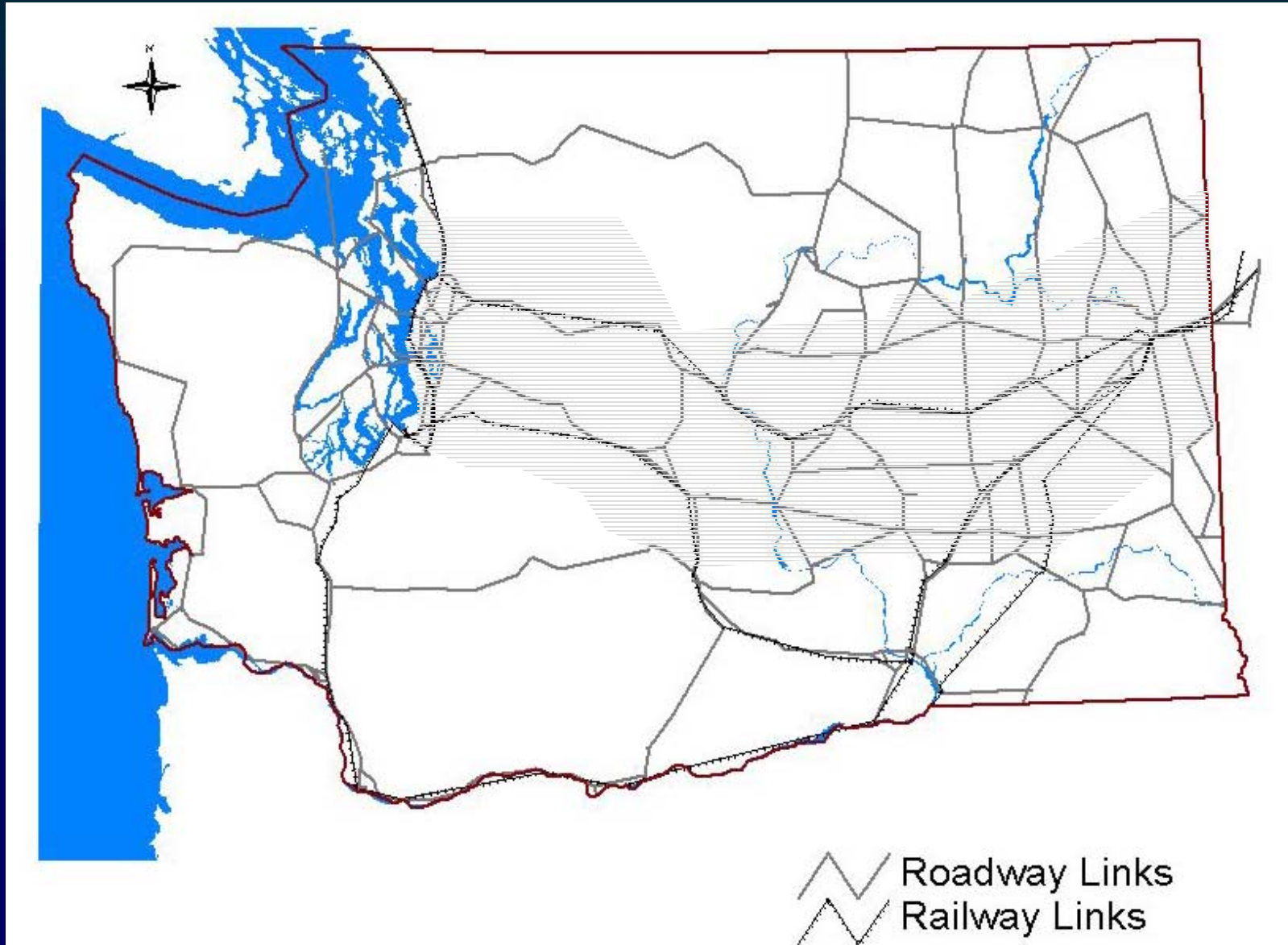


Transportation Networks

- Base Networks (length, speed, capacity)
 - Highways (BPR capacity restraint function)
 - Airways (no capacity restriction)
 - Railways (no capacity restriction, but congested times used)
- Transit Services (route, headway, frequency)
 - Coach (Greyhound & Northwest Trailways)
 - Amtrak
 - Air Passenger

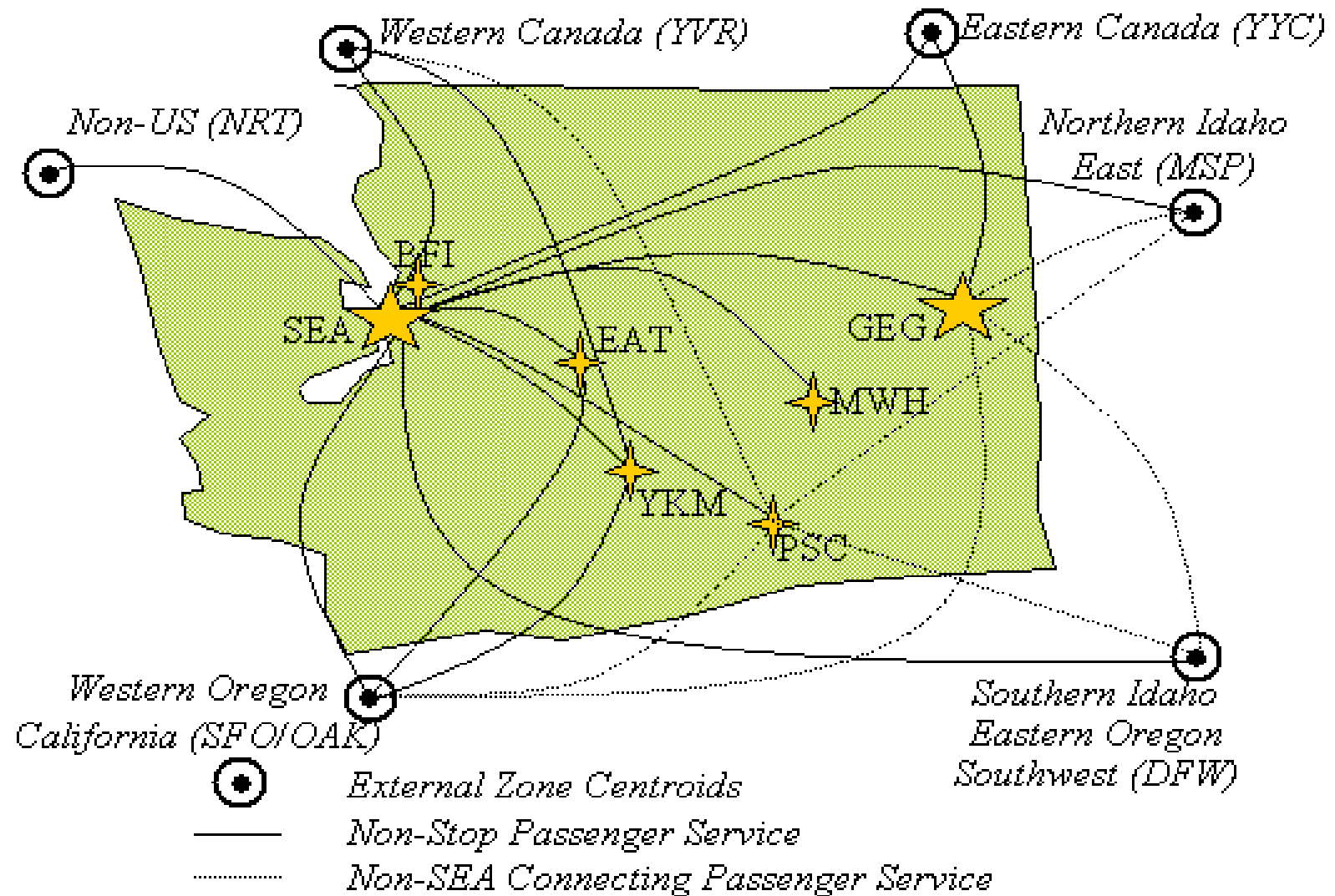


1998 Road-Rail Links





1998 Airways Network

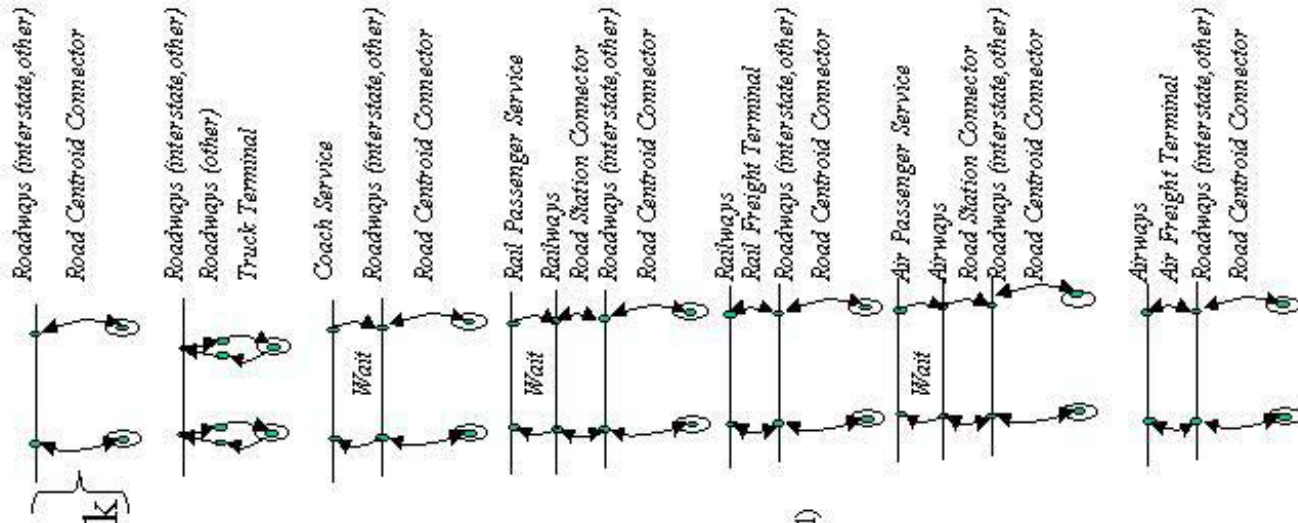




User Mode

Nodes/Link Types

- 1 Private Auto
- 2 Work Auto/Light Truck
- 3 Medium Truck
- 4 Heavy Truck
(one-way links improve accuracy of intrazonal trip lengths)
- 5 Coach Passenger
(Implicit: coach runs directly on roadways outside of corridor)
- 6 Rail Passenger
- 7 Rail Freight
(assumes light truck trip to rail terminal)
- 8 Air Passenger
- 9 Air Freight
(assumes light truck trip to airport)





1c. Interface Model

Trip Rates

	Person Trips/HH	
	Annual	Daily
Commute	676	2.551
Shopping	775	2.925
Visit Friends and Relatives	314	1.185
Recreation and Other (pop attracted)	983	3.709
Services	1060	4.000
Business Promotion	20	0.075
Total	3828	14.445

		Ag	Mining	Man.	TCPU
1997 I-E/I-I Tons		1	2	3	4
Value/Weight	L	9,265,423	10,820,524	77,089,686	35,423,068
	M	203,008	0	49,939,463	3,877,568
	H	0	0	5,586,221	45,346,426
1998 Employees		122,398	3,380	407,455	145,334
Tons/Employee		77.36	3,201.40	325.45	270.73

Retail & Wholesale: 464 tons/employee
E-E Truck Trips: 322 tons/\$M Imports
E-I Truck Trips: 2,116 tons/\$M Imports



Vehicle Loads

User Mode	Flow	Tons/Vehicle
Light Truck	Mid Value/Weight	3.60
	High Value/Weight	3.41
Medium Truck	Low Value/Weight	15.50
	Mid Value/Weight	14.41
	High Value/Weight	13.64
Heavy Truck	Low Value/Weight	25.92
	Mid Value/Weight	24.02
Freight Rail	Low Value/Weight	75.95
	Mid Value/Weight	68.23

Transport Flow	Persons/Vehicle	Assumptions
Commute	1.14	PSRC
Shopping	1.42	PSRC
Recreation/Other	1.92	Shopping +0.5
Visiting Friends/Relatives	2.42	Shopping +1.0
Services	1.28	Ave(commute, shopping)
Business Promotion	1.28	Ave(commute, shopping)
Coach Bus	22*	55 seats* 60%LF



Question 1:

Model Structure/Assumptions

Please comment on the model structure used in the CCC Project. How will the model assumptions impact reasonableness of outcomes and future model usage?

- Spatial I-O vs. other model approaches
- Static Data: Network Zones/Transportation Networks
- Behavioral/Operational Data: I-O data, Trip rates, Transportation costs, other



Question 2: Calibration Process and Initial Model Outputs



Calibration

- **Model Parameters**
 - Dispersion Parameters (Land Use Model)
 - Mode specific constants (Transport Model)
 - Mode Choice Parameter (Transport Model)
- **General Categories of Model Targets (Passenger & Freight)**
 - Trip Length Distributions
 - Mode Splits
 - O-D Trip Tables
 - Link Volumes
 - Elasticities



Specific CCC Model Targets

- For person trips:
 - 1995 NPTS-WA State trips and trip lengths
 - 1995 ATS - WA State trips (>100 miles) and trip lengths
 - 2000 Horizon Air WA State O-D passenger data
 - 2000 Greyhound WA State O-D ridership (partial)
 - 2000 Northwest Trailways O-D ridership (selected destinations)
 - WA Airport Activity Statistics for enplaned/deplaned passengers
 - 1999 Amtrak WA State Station on/off passenger data
- For freight flows:
 - 1997 Reebe TRANSEARCH O-D flows (tons)
 - WA Airport Activity Statistics Cargo tonnage enplaned/deplaned



Specific CCC Model Targets

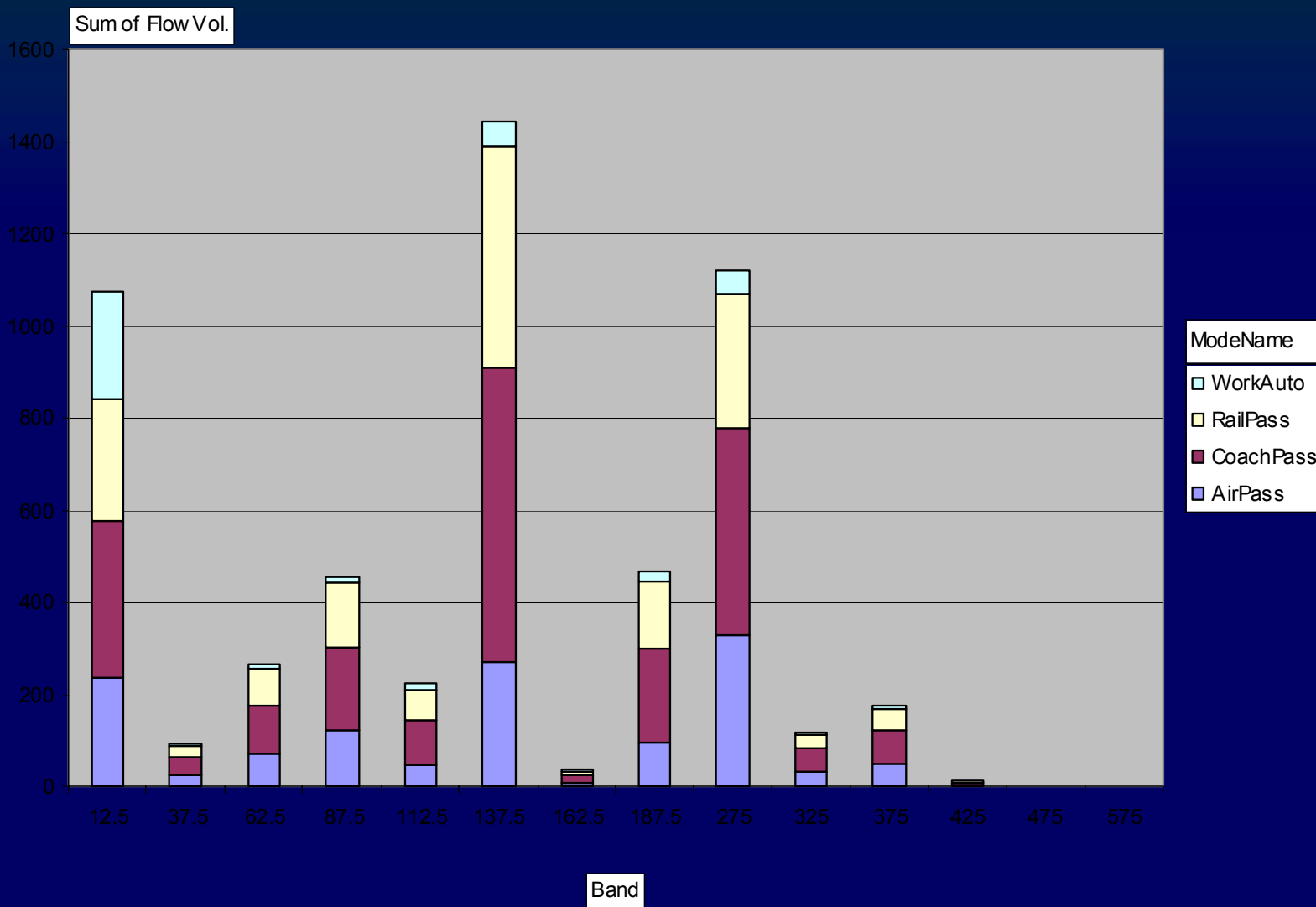
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- For network volumes:
 - Synthesized highway O-D from Washington traffic counts
 - Travel Delay Methodology Highway link AADT
 - 1996 WA State Freight Rail Study ton-miles/mile by rail segment
 - MPO congested travel time between their external zones
- Other:
 - Future year WA county-level population
 - WA Gas price elasticity



Mode & Distance of Spokane Business Promo Trips

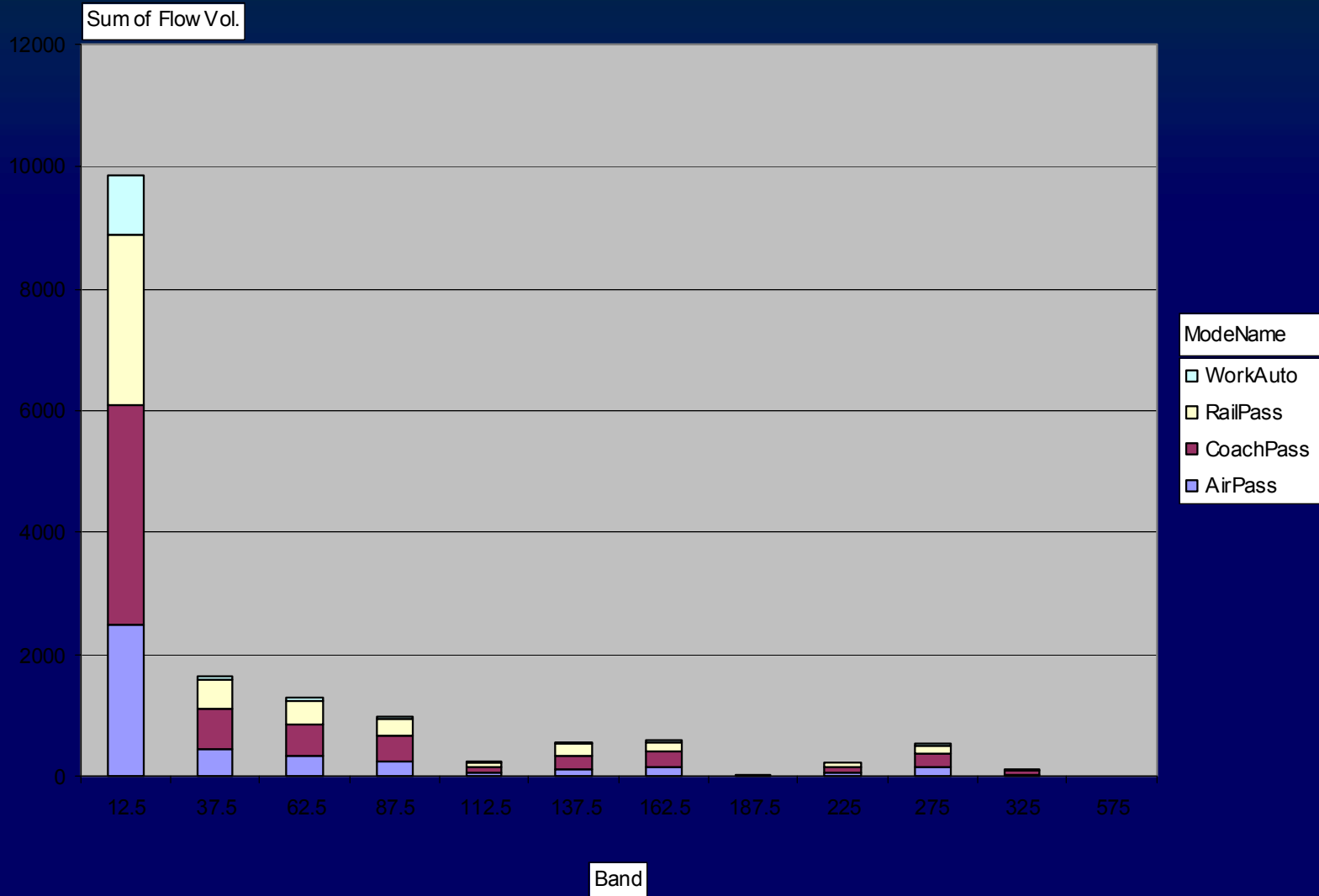
OrigName | Spokane | Flow Name | BizPromo





Mode & Distance of Seattle Business Promo Trips

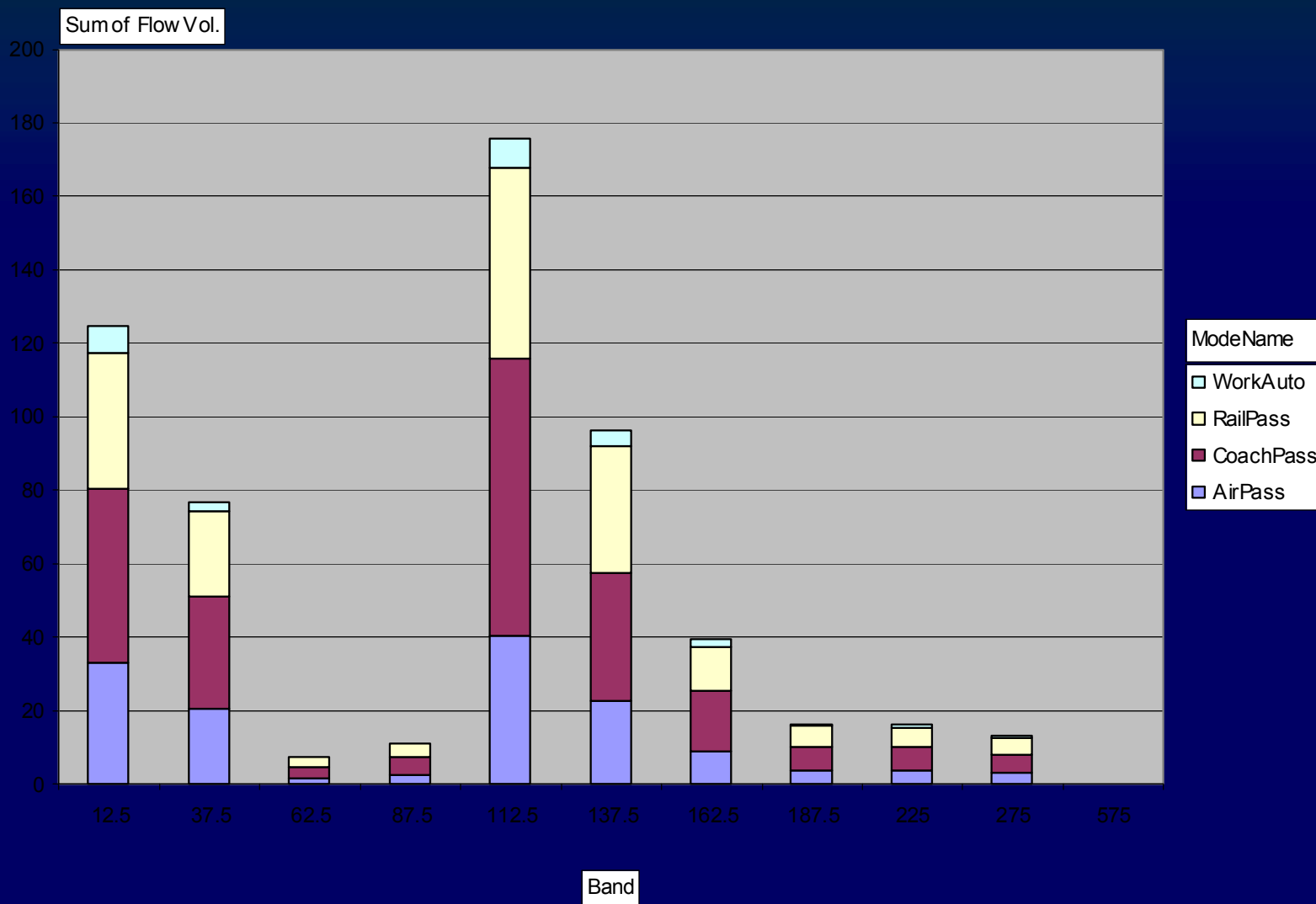
OrigName King-Seattle/Shoreline Flow Name BizPromo





Mode & Distance of Wenatchee Business Promo Trips

OrigName Chelan-Wenatchee Flow Name BizPromo

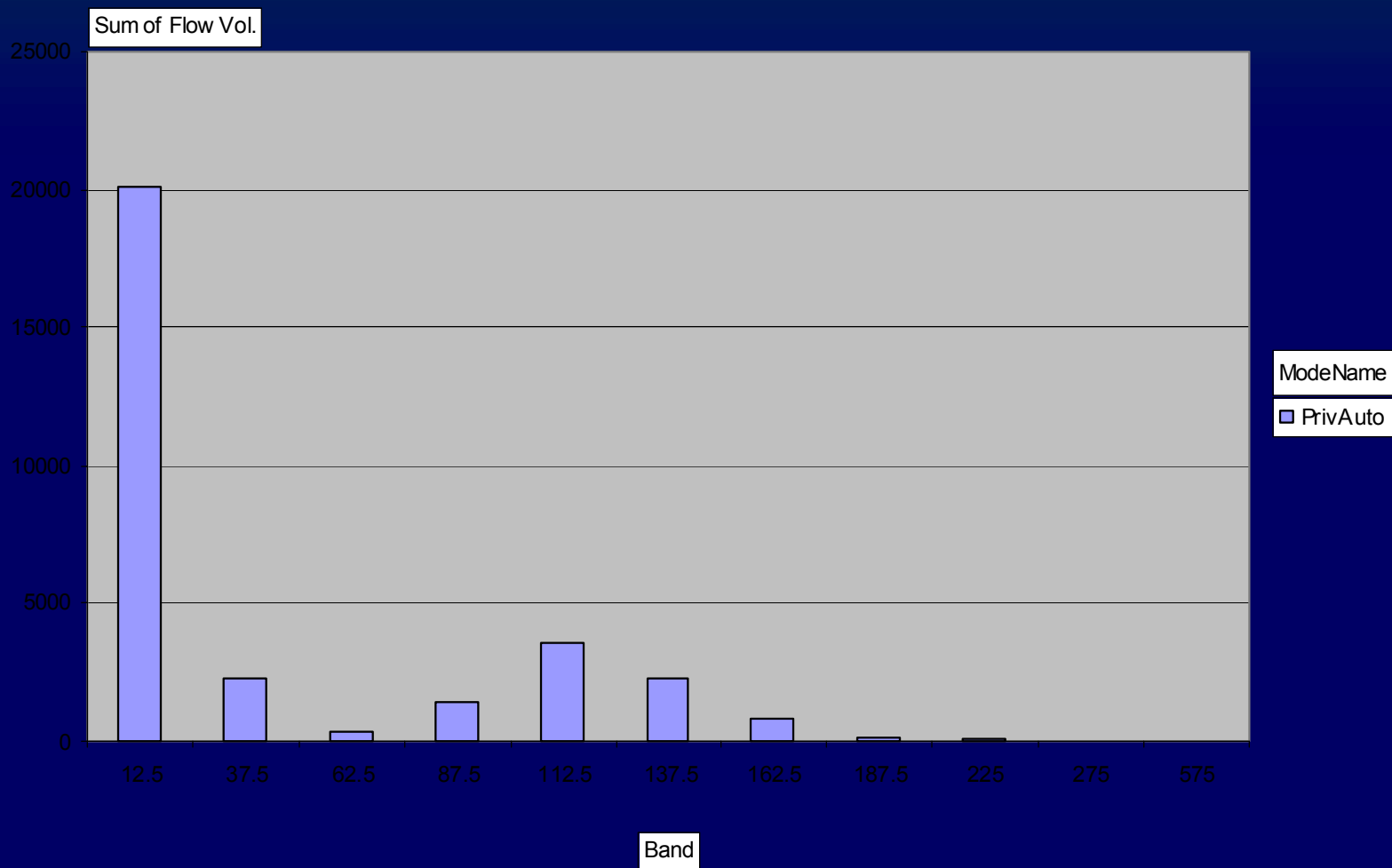




Mode & Distance of Wenatchee Commuting Trips

OrigName Chelan-Wenatchee Flow Name Commuting

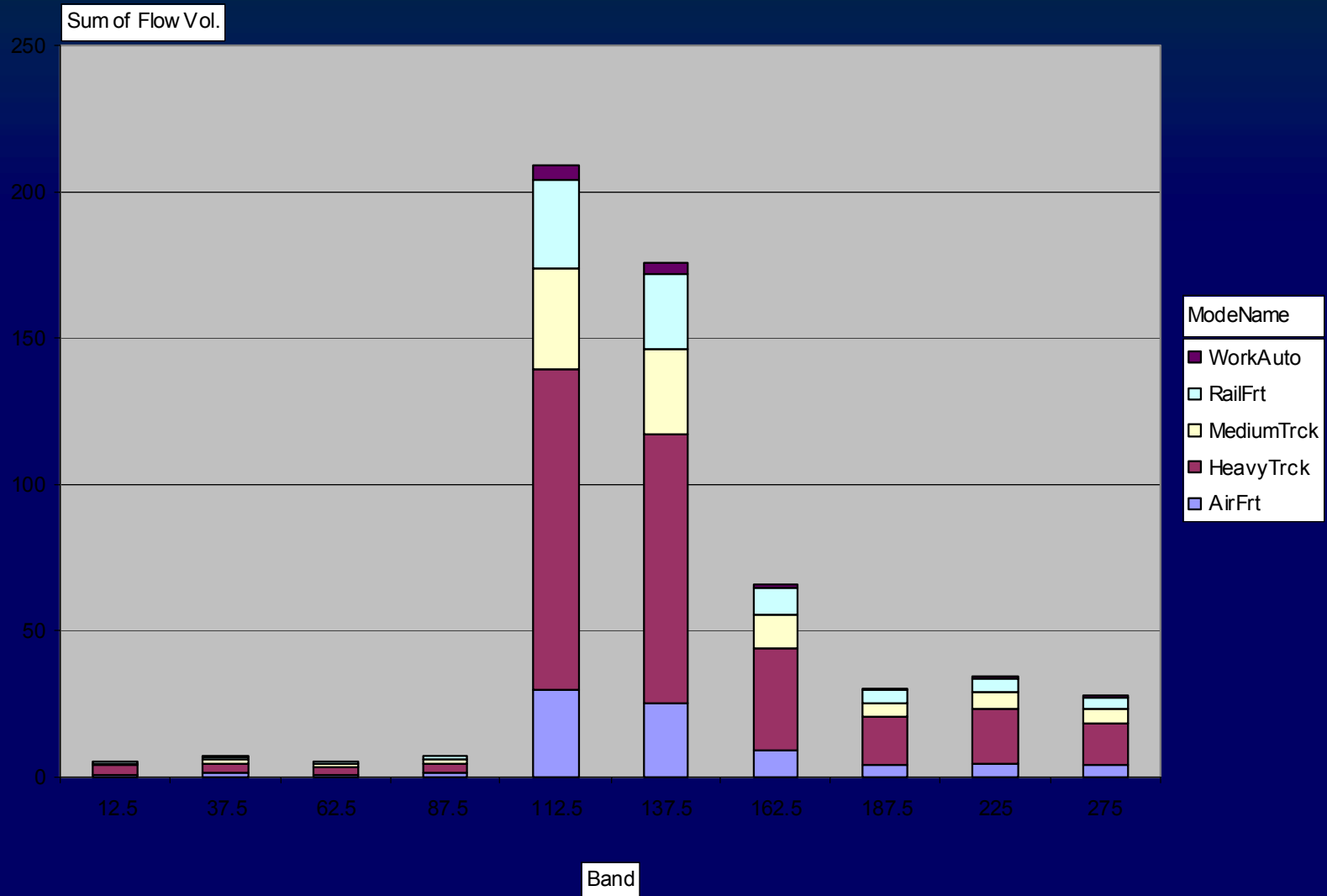
PrivAuto





Mode & Distance of Wenatchee Mid VtW Freight Trips

OrigName Chelan-Wenatchee Flow Name Mid VTW



MEPLAN Calibration Software

Parameters

Description	value
ModeSC 3 5	-914.4894615679189
ModeSC 9 7	-731.8869176600103
ModeSC 3 6 7	-942.8687865503396
ModeSC 4 5 6	-1739.9922137577296
ModeSC 5 3 4 8 9	-218.2848292120649
ModeSC 6 3 4 8 9	-141.31205808817037
ModeSC 7 5 6	-835.8721260997135
ModeSC 9 6	-812.4577657278572
ModeSC 8 3 4 8 9	-112.86249763641236
MEPLAN Parameter ULP[1]{11}{12}{13}{14}	3.573756130469981E-4
MEPLAN Parameter ULP[1]{1}{2}{4}{5}{6}{10}	1.6130827280439733...
MEPLAN Parameter ULP[1]{8}{9}	0.0018823094600546...
MEPLAN Parameter ULP[1]{7}	2.3507828247828974...

Targets

Targets

tjmodel.meplan.calibration.Ratio

- Ratio target0.707 val:0.8572645250255518 wt100.0(Volume target:0.0val:282...
- Ratio target0.293 val:0.14273547497444825 wt100.0(Volume target:0.0val:46...
- Ratio target0.776 val:0.7927347709649479 wt100.0(Volume target:0.0val:111...
- Ratio target0.222 val:0.1112322993176591 wt100.0(Volume target:0.0val:156...
- Ratio target0.0020 val:0.09603292971739306 wt100.0(Volume target:0.0val:1...
- Ratio target0.988 val:0.7396811296656127 wt100.0(Volume target:0.0val:298...
- Ratio target1.0 val:1.0 wt1.0E-5(Volume target:0.0val:403687.6 wt1.0 m: 2 8 11...
- Ratio target0.012 val:0.2603188703343873 wt50.0(Volume target:0.0val:1050...
- Ratio target0.657 val:0.5943925572961024 wt100.0(Volume target:0.0val:1.29...
- Ratio target0.317 val:0.11114658942914973 wt100.0(Volume target:0.0val:24...
- Ratio target0.026 val:0.2944608532747479 wt100.0(Volume target:0.0val:642...

tjmodel.meplan.calibration.AverageTripLengthTarget

- class tjmodel.meplan.calibration.AverageTripLengthTarget target: 12.04 value
- class tjmodel.meplan.calibration.AverageTripLengthTarget target: 5.74 value:
- class tjmodel.meplan.calibration.AverageTripLengthTarget target: 24.0 value:
- class tjmodel.meplan.calibration.AverageTripLengthTarget target: 28.0 value:
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No Build Output

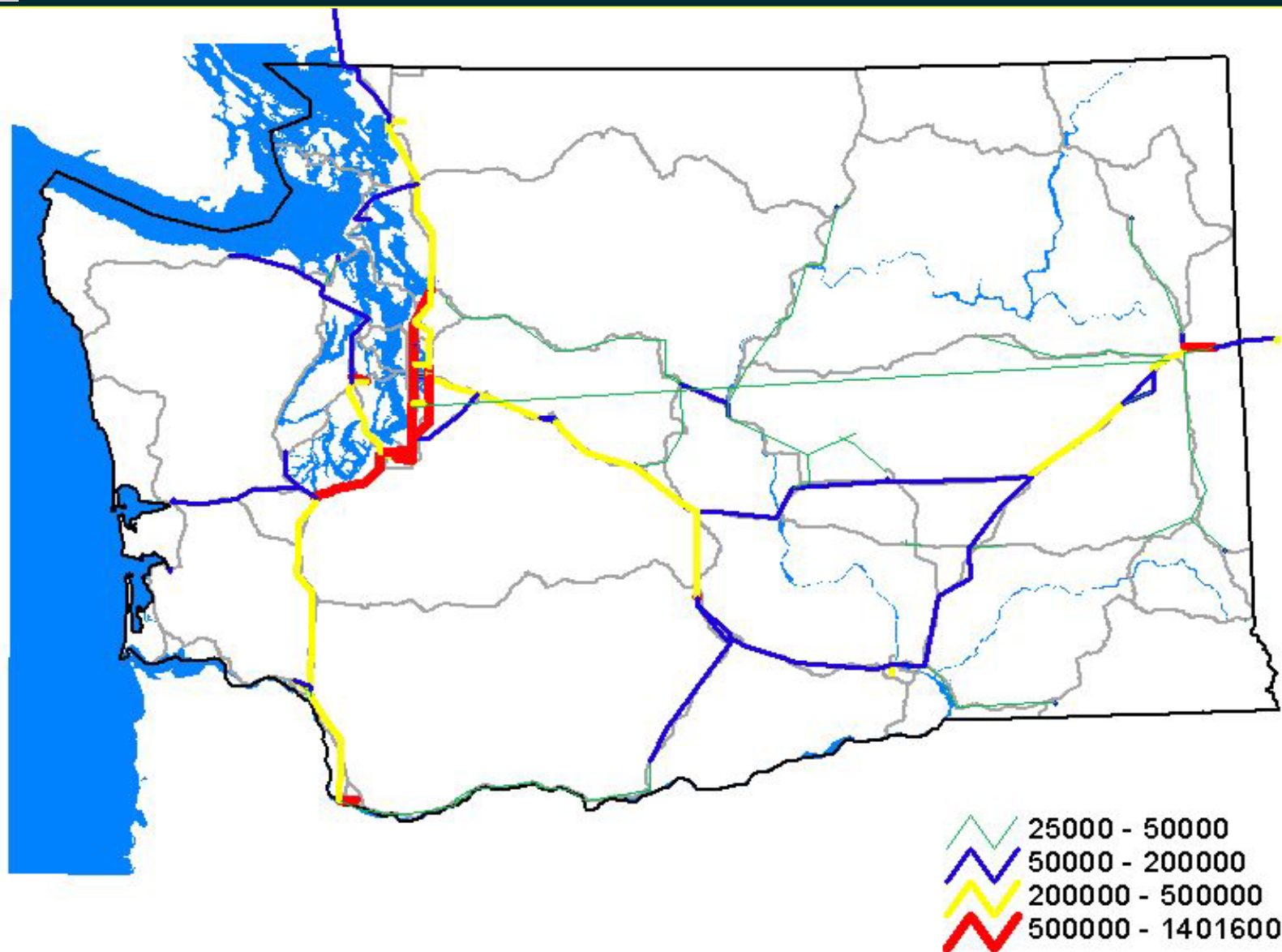
- Average Daily Traffic for the average weekday for the corridor;
- Mode splits between highway, rail, intercity bus and air for the corridor;
- Future household allocation by income group and zone; and
- Future employment allocation by industry and zone; and
- O-D Information (e.g. time, distance, cost by mode)



Calibration Evaluation

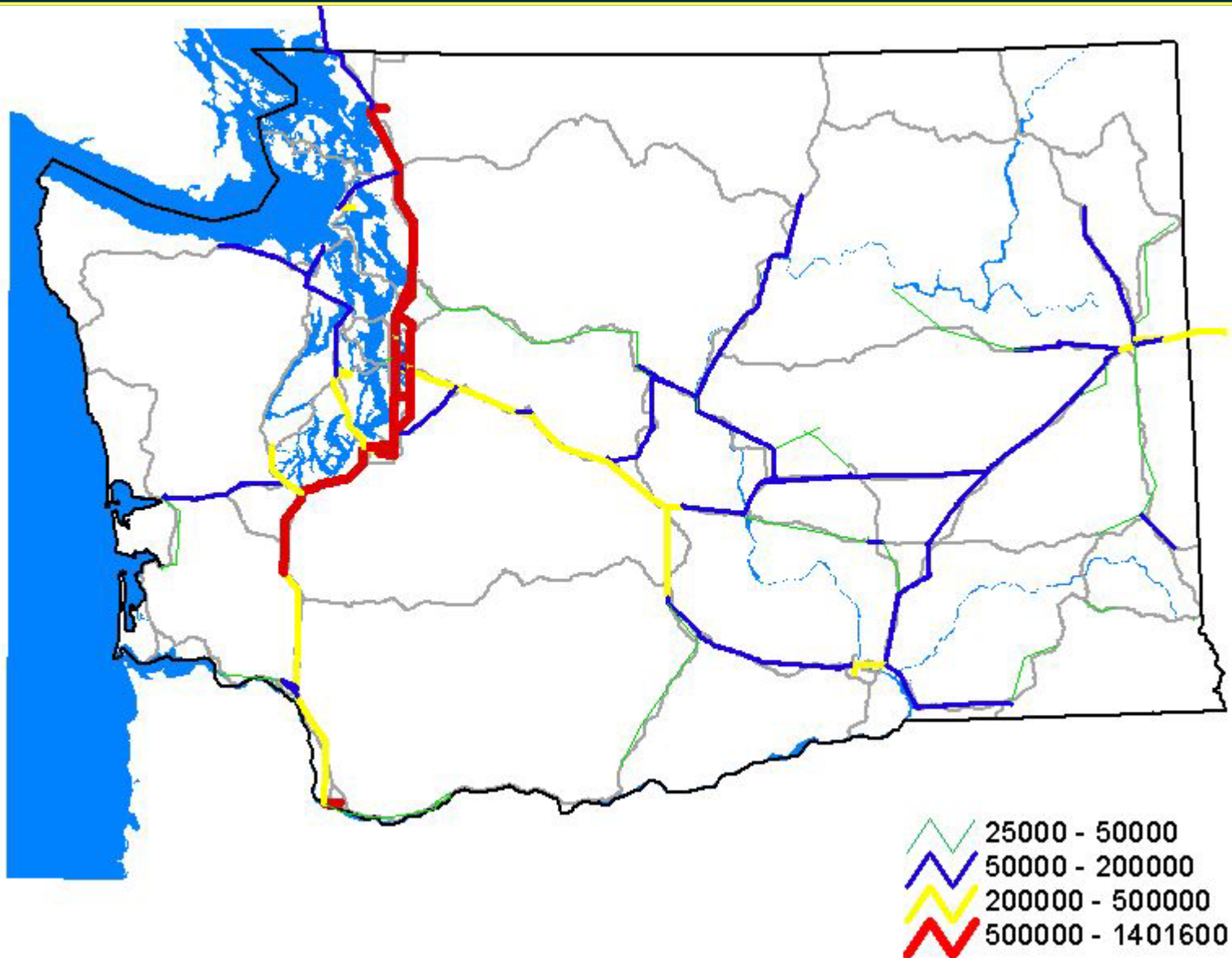


1998 Network Loads



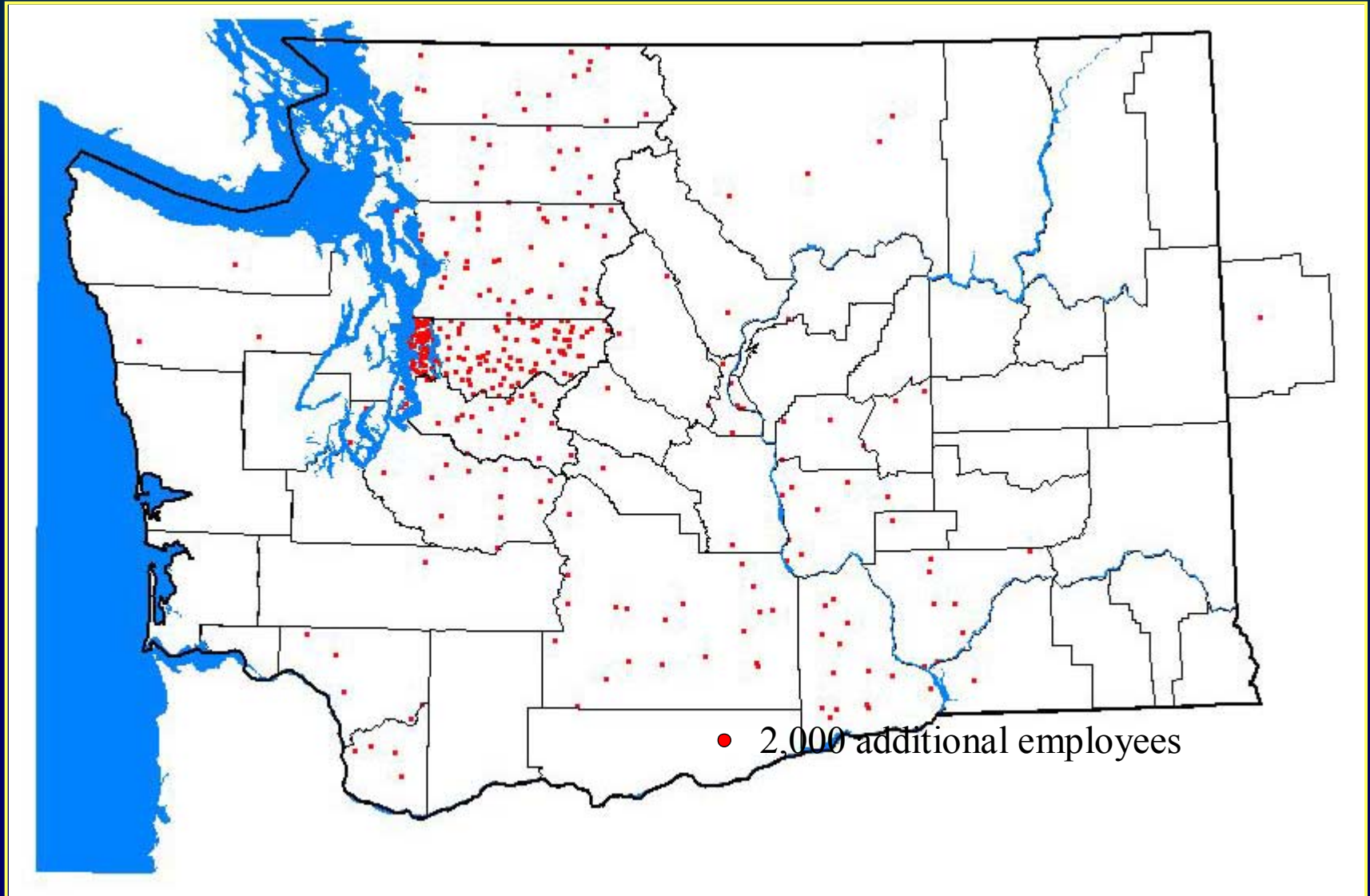


2019 Network Loads



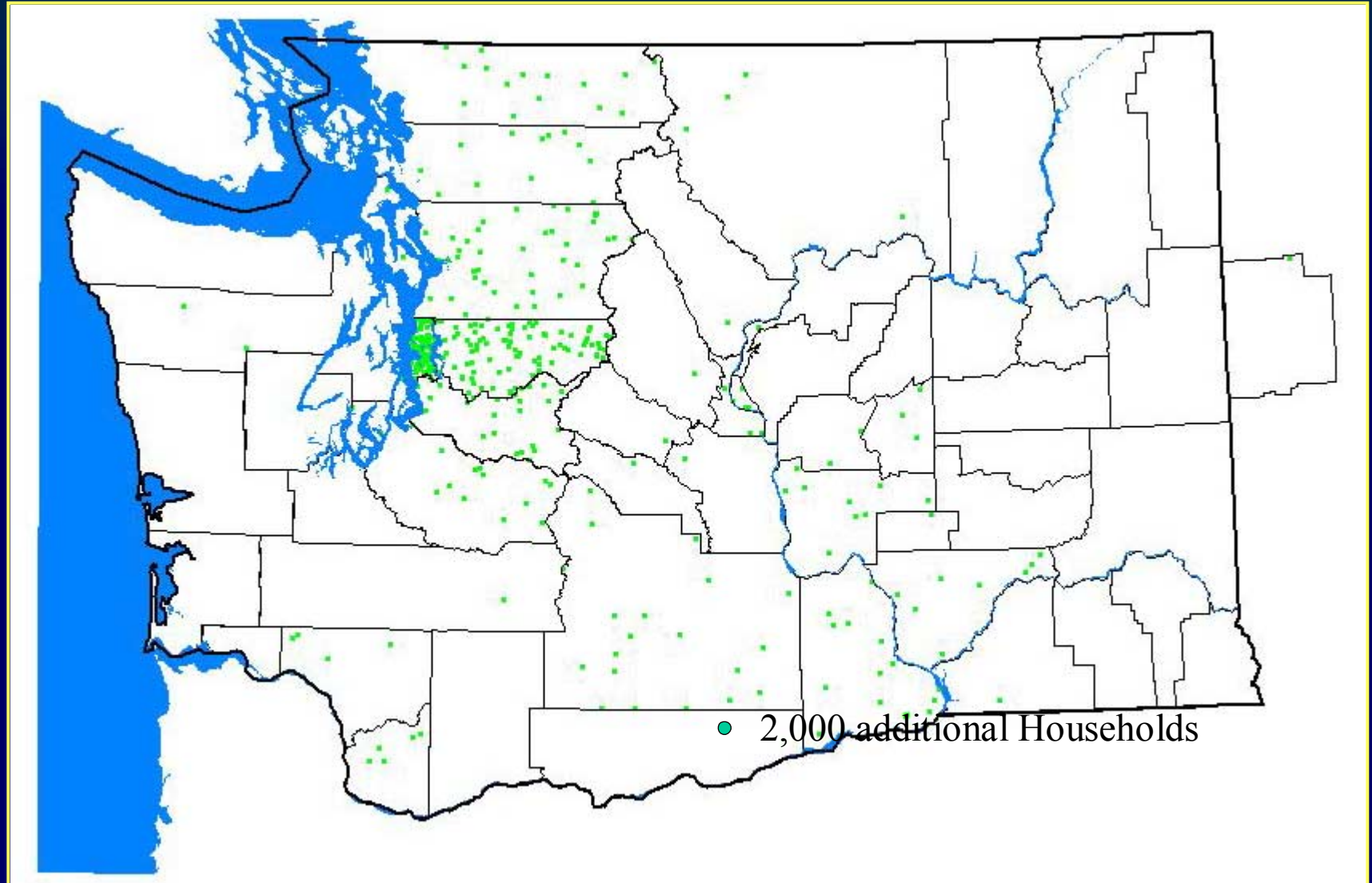


1998-2019 Employment Growth



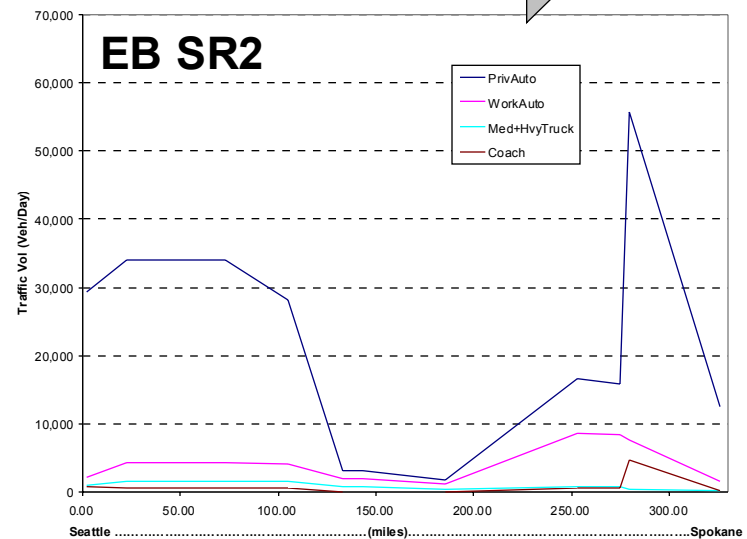
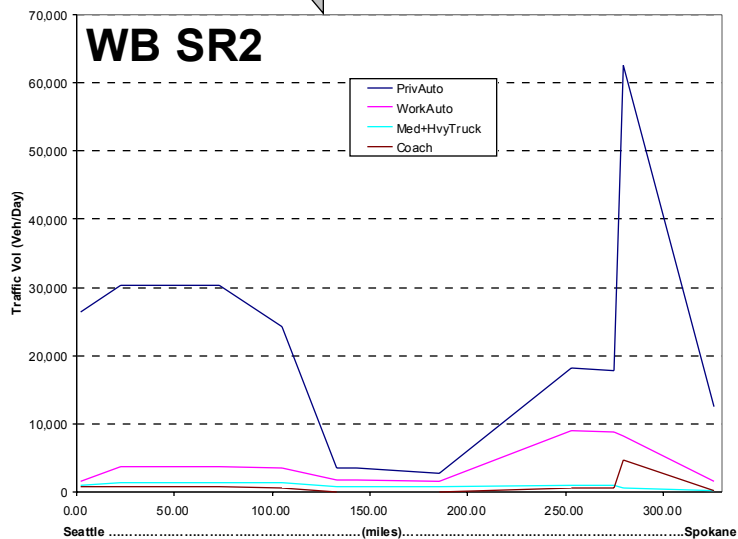
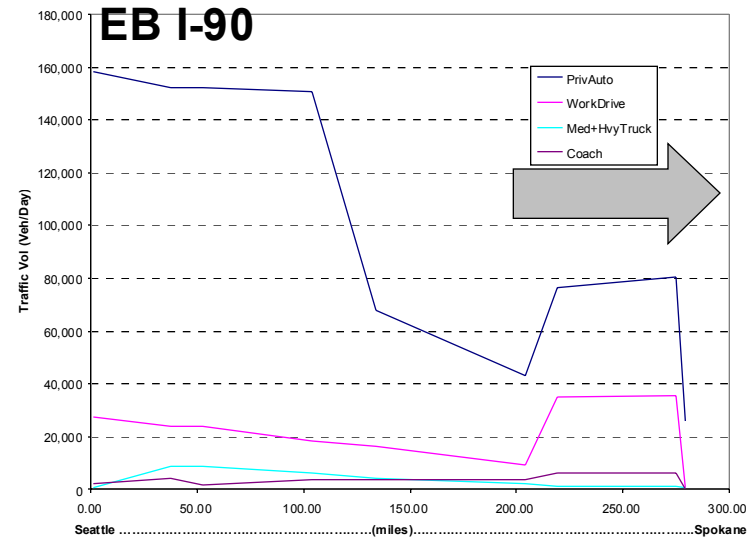
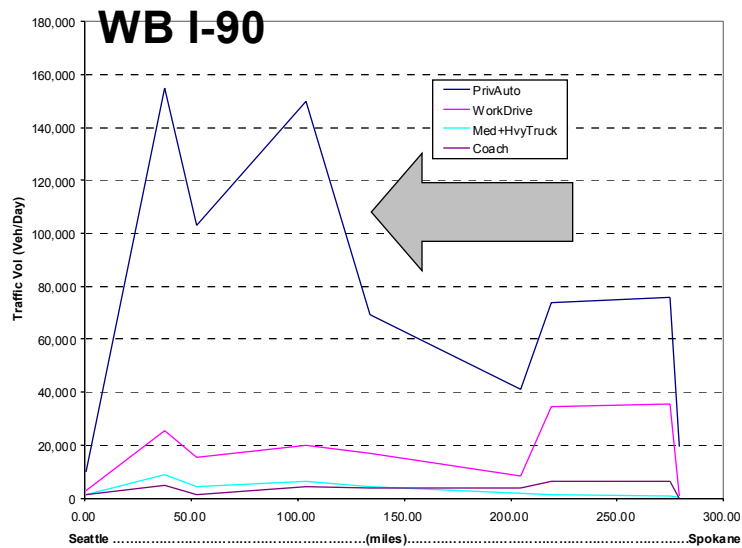


1998-2019 Household Growth





1998 Corridor Segment Loads

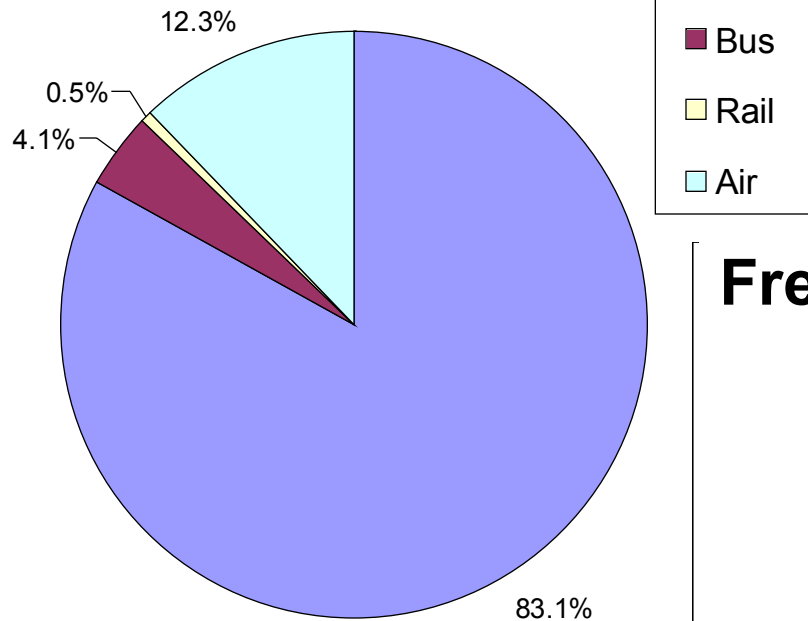




1998 Corridor Mode Split (outside Seattle)

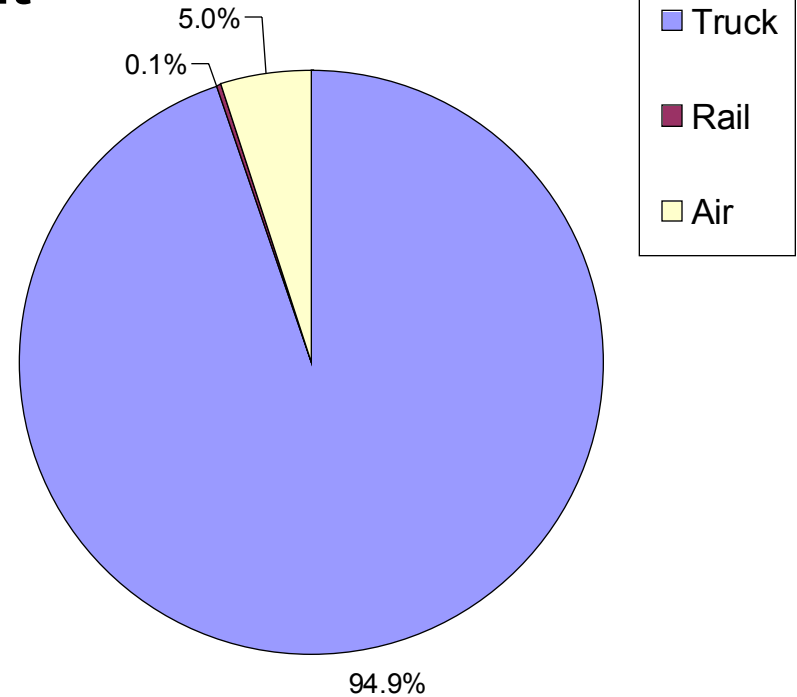
Passenger

le Split - outside Seattle



Freight

Freight Mode Split - outside Seattle





Question 2: Calibration and Outputs

- **Do you have any comments on calibration method/process we've just begun?**
- **Do you have any comments on initial model outputs for base year and no-build future years?**



Question 3: What future scenarios should/can be evaluated with this model by WSDOT?



Question 3: Scenarios

What future scenarios should/can be evaluated with this model by WSDOT

- Planned CCC Project Scenarios
 - No Build (Planned upgrades)
 - Motor Vehicle User Costs – increase or decrease
 - Marked increase in Transit Service (Coach, Amtrak)
 - Significant Economic/Land Use Change
 - Transportation System Improvements
- Future Project Scenarios?



Question 4: What Should be
WSDOT's Next Steps in Development
and Expansion of the CCC Model?



Question 4: Next Steps

- **In your opinion, what steps should the WSDOT take in further developing and expanding the CCC Model?**
 - Changes to model structure
 - Changes to data sources/targets
 - Changes to economic/operational assumptions
 - Other
- **Please identify a prioritized list of the next steps that should be taken with this model?**
- **Does your answer/priority change if the next application is the I-5 Corridor?**



Open Forum Discussion